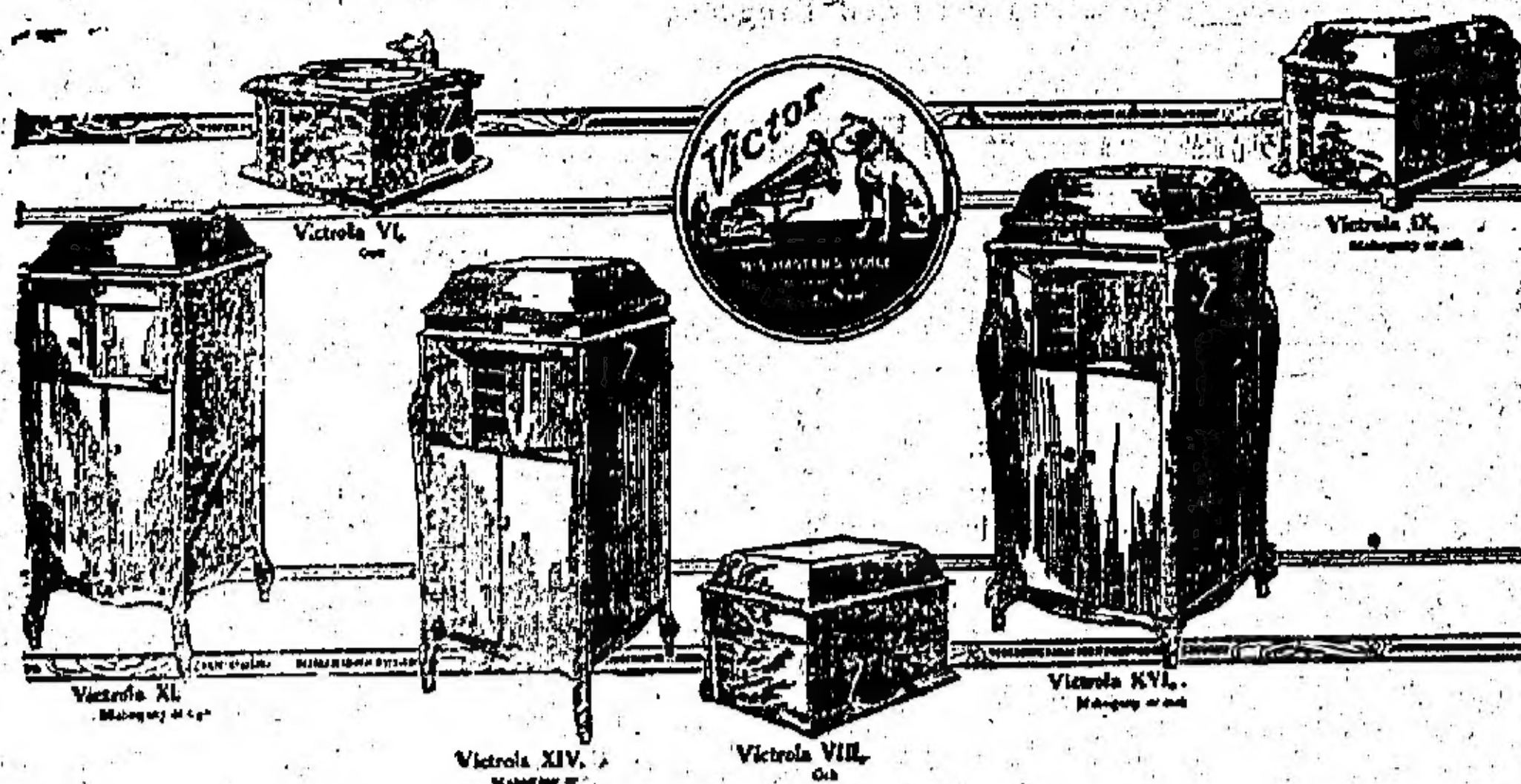


ENTERTAINMENT

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[39-4]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
For two months from the end of March.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the
PRANK
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Care of GILMAN & Co.,
8a, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [204]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From 1st April, 1916.

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE
PRANK
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [203]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.
Vacant from 1st March.
Apply to—
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [235]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
First Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms
with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters. The
Premises are being thoroughly repaired and
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent
moderate.

Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [202]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [245]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's
Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [277]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Connaught Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanhsia.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE
CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

TO LET.

OFFICES in PARKER'S BUILDINGS, Second
Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs.
Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
Wm. MEYERINK & Co.,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
PRANK
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

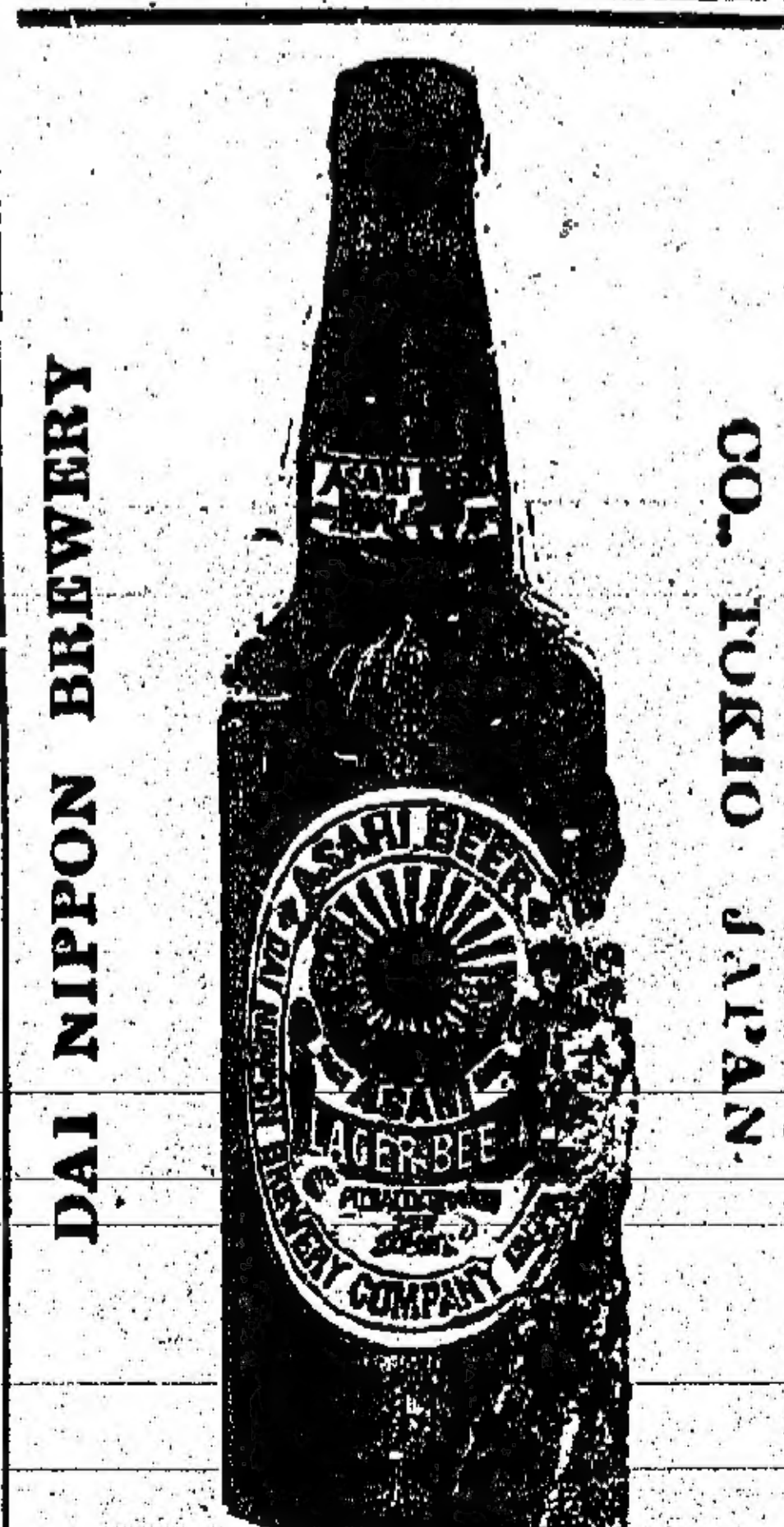
TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE",
No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up
and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with
Bathroom.
Out-houses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.

A WINTER JOURNEY IN
SOUTH CHINA.INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF THE
CHINESE.
VILLAGE WARFARE WITH TRENCHES,
AND GRENADES.
[CONTINUED.]

I set out on a cold morning—north
wind blowing hard, but a clear sky over-
head with a blazing sun. It was near
Chinese New Year and people were going
along the road with their pieces of pork
and vegetables for their New Year's
dinner. The villages are all closed against
intruders of all sorts because of the
thieves and robbers who are known to be
about. Even during the festive season the
villages must be guarded. A bamboo
hut is built outside the main entrance to
the village. It is dimly lighted, and is
provided with a few trestles and a table
where the weary watchers play cards to
while away the time. They have a most
curious collection of fire-arms—old Euro-
pean rifles and Chinese manufactured
ones. But I saw in the possession of one
a good "Browning," which he knew quite
well how to use. In front of me and some
times behind me was a sedan chair with
red and gold embroidery, containing a
young bride going to her new home. She
wept as she went along; it was probably
her first leave-taking of home. There was
no near relation with her on her journey;
she was going to meet the bridegroom
amongst a host of strangers whom she had
never seen before. The Chinese
select the winter for their marriage season
because it is their sleek season and
friends can more easily join in the festivi-
ties.

My path led over a high hill, from which
I had a most extensive view of river,
hill, and dale. The wide plains, rich in
former years with the beautiful blossom
of the opium poppy, presented now end-
less patches of green barley and wheat
and remnants of the sugar-cane crops.
Most of the latter had already been cut
and crushed in the native stone-crushers.
The natives find sugar-cane growing a
lucrative occupation. The long wide
plains through which I travelled had
enormous quantities of the cane. Men
and women seem to enjoy the cutting and
crushing of it immensely. They went
about laughing and talking cheerily and
merrily, carrying the cane from the field
to the crushing mills. These crushers are
of very simple design and quite effective.
One or two of these are owned in common
by a whole village. The hilarity that
reigns during the operations is chiefly
owing to the fact that so many of the
village families come together for mutual
assistance as people do at home in some
parts of Scotland for hay-stack making.
The buffaloes, which keep these stone-crushers
going, have the hardest part of it. They
are hurried on by loud shouting and a
long bamboo. To the observer the method
of collecting the cane juice does not appear
to be very cleanly, nor can the sugar
so prepared by Chinese for eating pur-
poses be pronounced clean by any means.
The Chinaman believes that sugar cleanses
itself—that the rat which falls into the
liquid sugar does not sicken more than the
quantity that clings to its hair, and that
if the rat remains there for months it
does not matter!

In the course of my journey I came
to a village which a few years ago was
one of the most prosperous in South
China, but is now all in ruins—the result
of fratricidal warfare between the largest
sections of the same village. I walked
through the charred ruins of some pros-
perous homes which I had visited in
former years. The reason for all this
destruction was that one section dared
despite the other section as being inferior.
As things have turned out, both sections
have come to stalemate. In conversation
one of the villagers said: "Here you
see we have a little 'Pi-li-shi' (Bel-
gium). But there was more; there was
trench warfare. To get from one section of
the village to another would mean need-
less exposure, so a concrete trench was
built. This is termed 'rat' warfare.
But the villagers fight with grenades,
also, and it was by means of grenades
that they burned and destroyed each
other's homes and streets. The villagers
carry on grenade warfare to an alarming
extent. They waylay each other on the
highway to markets and use the grenade
as being more effective. There was a high
game being played when I passed
through: one section was trying to pre-
vent the other from removing their sugar-
cane. The harvesting parties went under
guards with guns ready. Looking out
from my window I saw the opponents
rushing forward and, as it appeared to
me, blindly firing their crumpling low,
and hastily beating a retreat. So it goes
on day after day. Being a neutral, there

AT THE MAGISTRACY.
TWO IN POSSESSION.

Before Mr. Magellan two Chinese were
charged with being in possession of 15 tael
of opium valued at \$125, on the Macao
wharf. The first defendant said it had
been given to him by the second defendant
and the second defendant denied he had
done so. The first defendant was fined
\$1,350, or three months' hard labour in
default, and the second was discharged.

MISSING LEAD.

A Chinese was charged with stealing lead
to the value of \$4 from the Takoo Docks.
A watchman said he saw the defendant
coming out of the yard with a basket which,
upon being opened, was found to contain
the lead. Defendant was sent to prison
for a month, and was ordered to be placed
in the stocks for four hours.

GOLD BUTTONS.

A Chinese was charged on remand before
Mr. Wood with being in unlawful possession
of three gold buttons. A Lukong said he saw
the man standing outside a shop and act-
ing in a very suspicious manner. He went
to him and asked him what his business was.
He then searched him and found the but-
tons. Defendant could not give a satisfac-
tory explanation of how he had come by
them, saying that a small boy had given
them to him to sell and that he was going
to give him a portion of the proceeds. In-
spector Brazil said that in all probability
the man had cut them from some lady's coat
at the race course. There was a previous
conviction and sentence of 14 days' hard
labour was passed.

was no danger in my going wherever I
pleased. But the difficulty was to get
away, for I could find no one to carry
my cases. Finally, I secured women to
carry my things beyond the disturbed
district. Women, as a rule, have a free
pass and are not molested by either side,
the reason being that married women
belong to other clans and to molest them
would incur the vengeance of these other
clans. It was amusing, however, to see
how these women feared and trembled as
they passed through hostile territory,
especially when the enemy knew where
they were from and came forward to talk
to me. But the women are seldom inter-
fered with, so that, amongst the Hakkas
especially, they get most of the market-
ing work to do. The result of this war-
fare is that much sugar-cane is destroyed
and left uncut, and many fields remain
unploughed and uncultivated.

The district referred to is in the Kit-
yang county. Dauiyang county magistrates,
with other civil and military authorities,
I do not know how many, have tried to
pacify these people, but thus far their
efforts have been in vain. Here is a plain
instance of the limits of Chinese law. It
is not a case of fighting against the State,
and the contention is that the State has
no right to interfere to support the one
side against the other, since both sides are
equally to blame or equally in the right!

In this troubled region there is a good
deal of leprosy. The inhabitants evidently
do not fear the disease, for the afflicted
live with the whole and even go to the
same table. There are cases of segrega-
tion, but it is voluntary. Wives of lepro-
sics have died even re-marry. I heard
of one instance where a leper's widow
had remarried three times. In each case
the husband became a leper, while the
woman remained immune.

I came to a busy market place, Tang-
kheng. The people here appear to be
enterprising. They are favoured by na-
ture in the form of a copious thermal
spring, which is collected into a large
pond. Here the male population con-
gregate every evening in large num-
bers for their ablutions—not a very
engaging spectacle to the passer-by.
Under the leading of the county magis-
trate, money has been collected and with
it a concrete wall made of cement and
decayed granite has been built round the
pond, a great improvement. Houses and
bridges are now being built of the same
material, which gives a modern appear-
ance to the once lawless surroundings.
Cement manufacturers will delight in the
fact that the Chinese are beginning
to realize the merits of cement.
My journey led me over mountain passes
and through rugged gorges well-wooded
with short pine. An unusually heavy
downpour of rain last year denuded the
whole way of its bridges, great and small.
Until these are renewed it is hard to
know what the large cattle traffic to Keng-
shun county town will do, especially when
the rainy season begins. There were
very few wild flowers. The wild violets
by the wayside are always a delight,
although you miss the fragrance of the
garden violet. Birds are very scarce also.
A few of the ubiquitous magpie and magpie-
robin with an occasional ring-dove were
all I saw. I had a pleasant visit from
the county magistrate. He is a literary
man and delights in his books. He writes
short moral essays for the people and
posts them up on his yamen walls. If his
precepts were put into practice his own
office would be a sinecure. The only draw-
back in meeting him was that he would
insist on sending an escort of four soldiers
to accompany me. I insisted that owing
to his good rule the whole way was per-
fectly safe. It is very awkward to have
such a crew with you if you wish to see
things for yourself as you go along.
Beside, I was walking, and I felt that
I must have a chair if I accepted his
escort and this I was determined not to
have. I had my way, and went on in blessed
loneliness, and returned home exhilarated
with my eighty mile journey.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith, in their
weekly share report dated the 23rd Feb-
ruary state—

Owing to the Race holidays there has been
very little business transacted in the local
share market during the few days which
have elapsed since our report of the 19th
inst., but with liquidations for the Febru-
ary and March settlements practically
brought to a close prices generally have re-
covered, and at the close there is a strong
demand for both investment and speculative
securities. Standard Tin is wired by Lon-
don to-day at \$180, and Plantation Rubber
at 3/5 to 3/4 for spot and 6 months de-
livery respectively. Bar Silver is quoted
at 27d for ready, Sterling T.T. at 1/11; Shanghai T.T. at 73, and the Bank's buy-
ing rate for 3 d/s drafts on Shanghai at 74.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
again been booked at \$520 cum dividend,
and close with probable buyers at the
equivalent of this rate ex dividend, viz.,
\$795.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions, on "run-
ners" of an increased dividend for 1914, have
advanced sharply to a buying quotation of
\$970, with sales reported at \$975, and no
sellers under a further advance. Cantons
have also come into strong request, and at
the close are unobtainable at the buying
quotation of \$417. North China continue
quiet at a nominal quotation of Tls. 180,
and Yangtze neglected at \$245 with ex. 72.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China have been
booked at the improved quotation of \$161,
and close in demand. Hongkong are un-
changed but firm at \$410.

SHIPPING.—Douglases on further profit
taking for settlement account declined to
\$125 sellers, but have since recovered, and
after further sales at this figure are now
in strong request at \$125 cash, and full
equivalents for April and May delivery,
with no sellers at present in evidence.

INDO-CHINA, more severely effected by
various "heat" rumours, were done as
low as \$132 for the Deferred for March
delivery, but have since advanced to a buy-
ing quotation of \$136 for cash, \$137 for
March, and \$142 for May delivery. The
Preferred have been booked at \$49 and \$50
and close in request at the former quota-
tion. Steamboats have weakened slightly
and close with sellers at \$10. Star Ferries
advanced to \$30 sales and close steady at
this figure.

OUT.—Shells have been booked at 98/0,
and more shares could probably be placed
at this rate. Ural Caspians continue on
offer at 35/-, and Langkats are wanted in
the North at Tls. 33.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after weaken-
ing to \$137 for cash have advanced to a
buying quotation of \$140, and are also in
request for April and May delivery at full
equivalents. Luzons are quieter, but may
still be placed to a limited extent at \$39.

MINING.—Quotations are unchanged, and
there has been no business transacted
during the interval.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have a drooping
tendency, and close with sellers at \$97 for
the old, and \$93 for the new. Kowloon
Wharves are firm at \$78, but with little
doing. New Engineerings are quoted in
the North at Tls. 104 buyers, Shanghai
Docks at Tls. 64 buyers, and Shanghai and
Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central
Estates are reported to have been sold at
\$96, but otherwise no business has trans-
pired under this head. All stocks, how-
ever, close in request at quotations, with
no shares obtainable under an advance.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are wanted at Tls.
140, Kung Yika at Tls. 13, and Shanghai
Cottons at Tls. 91. In other securities
there is nothing doing and quotations given
are purely nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have improved
to \$10.10 buyers, and there is also a demand
for forward delivery at full rates. Dairy
Farms are still in request at \$29. Watsons
can be placed at \$8.80, Powells at \$8, Elec-
trics at \$43 to \$44, and Ropes at \$32.
There are sellers of Hongkong Trams at
\$6.20 and of China Lights at \$4.70.

MEMO.—Settling Day, February 23th.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Poliahwalla & Kotwall, cotton
and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their
report dated February 23rd, state that
there is not much to chronicle as regards
the volume of business, which has been
necessarily restricted by the reports of a
continuance of political unrest in the North,
causing dealers to exercise caution. The
tone of the market, nevertheless, has been
steady to firm, and rates generally mark an
advance of \$5 to \$10, the appreciation being
more manifest in the case of No. 18s. This
country buyers have not yet seriously re-
sumed purchases, and clearances do not yet
show tangible improvement.

Sales during the fortnight hardly ap-
proach 2,000 bales, and the Race holidays
that have intervened have no doubt some-
thing to do with the curtailment of trans-
actions.

All things considered, the position of
the market is perfectly healthy, and we do
not foresee any likelihood of a setback
either in demand or values.

Total sales 1,900 bales.

Stocks.—Unsold and undelivered in the
godowns 58,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail str. Nantia from
Bombay has brought in 3,345 bales for
Hongkong; and 3,339 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—From Hongkong to Shanghai,
coast ports, etc., 2,500 bales.

Shanghai.—Has looked up considerably,
and according to reports, a large business
has been recorded at an advance of 2 to 3
taels. This has strengthened the hands of
home spinners, who have stiffened their
attitude and refuse to entertain overtures
from China.

Japanese Yarn.—Owing to big advances
asked there has hardly been any sale.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal, no stock; Chinese
sales 200 (small) bales at \$35 per picul.
Quotation, Bengal at \$30 to \$32 and Chinese
at \$30 to \$33.

SHIPPING NOTES.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF THE
"HANAMETAL"

Mr. Iwaki of Chefoo, is reported to have
purchased for Y.320,000 the famous Ameri-
can steamship Hanametel, says the Japan
Chronicle. This vessel, which was built at
Kiel in 1895, has been in the Singapore local
trade for some months past.

RECORD SINGAPORE-BANGKOK
TRIP.

The Siam Observer, of February 5th,
says—Steamers generally sail from Singa-
pore to Bangkok and do the return voyage
from Bangkok to Singapore, or what is
known in shipping circles as the round
trip, in from nine to twelve days. The
Norwegian steamer Dina, Capt. Jorgensen,
which has a speed of about twelve knots
an hour, has performed this round-trip in
exactly seven days. She left Bangkok for
Singapore, with a full cargo of rice, on
Friday last in the forenoon and returned
here from Singapore yesterday at noon!
It would be interesting to watch the results
of an attempt by Capt. Jorgensen to beat
previous speed records from Singapore to
Bangkok, and we believe such an attempt
is going to be made.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEUTRAL
SHIPPING.

The latest issue of Shipping and Engi-
neering contains amongst others an interest-
ing article on neutral shipping after the
war, in the course of which the writer
says—

Our nearest neighbour, Japan, is, as we
know, turning out ships with a rapidity
undreamt of in earlier days, and the same
might be said of Denmark, the United
States, Sweden and Norway. In fact a
vessel was recently launched in Japan with
in three months of the laying of her keel
plate and it is expected that she will be
completed and ready for delivery within
eight months of her commencement.

It will therefore not surprise British
shipowners to find, when all their vessels
are once more restored to them for purposes
of trade, that formerly insignificant rivals
have, in the aggregate, got together a fleet
that will be a serious menace to British
trade.

WAR NEWS.

THE BARNACLE FLEET.

GERMAN SHIPS LYING IDLE IN SMALL
AMERICAN PORTS.

Approximately 63 steamers and sailing
vessels of the German and Austrian mer-
chant marine representing an aggregate
tonnage of over 226,000 tons, are lying idle in
harbours between Callao and Punta
Arenas on the West Coast of South
America.

Although the list represents but a small
proportion of the Teutonic merchant
marine tied up on account of the war, it
furnishes an imposing demonstration of
Great Britain's control of the seas.

Every one of these vessels has a tonnage
of well over 1,000 tons, being over 4,000
tons, and twenty-five between 2,000 and
3,000 tons.

Late in November, one of the German
steamers, the Herzogin Sophia Charlotte,
a vessel of 2,315 tons, attempted to escape
from Callao, Chile, with a cargo of
nitrate for Germany, but was captured by
a British cruiser and taken to Port Stan-
ley, Falkland Islands.

LIONS IN BRITISH TRENCH.

The difficulties of our fighting men in
Africa are illustrated by the following
account of an incident which occurred at
a British post on the German East Africa
frontier in November, given by a Rouser
correspondent:

Lions with great daring got into a kraal
containing animals for food for the garri-
son, which was very near to one of the
British pickets. The lions succeeded in
killing forty sheep and goats.

Next evening a gun was set, and at
seven o'clock the lions again appeared.
The gun was heard to go off, and a full-
grown cub was found dead. Again the
gun was charged, although it was not
thought likely that the lions would re-
turn that night. They did come back,
however, and this time got the remainder
of their prey in the kraal.

On the following night a trap having
been set, a number of officers watched in
the trenches. Three-quarters of an hour
later a shot rang out. As nothing hap-
pened the watch was kept until after mid-
night. Next morning a fine big lioness
was found not thirty yards away. One
of the officers, it was found, thinking he
saw a lion, had fired, and the animal,
with a spring, had landed on the top of
the trench itself. Luckily this was strong.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

CENTRE SECTION M.G. CO.

1.—During the absence on leave of
Captain G. G. Wood, Lieut. A. E.
Wright will be in command of the
Centre Section M.G. Co.

PARADES

2.—Parades for Thursday, 24th instant,
5.15 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-sections
Arty. Batty. (as detailed in Corps
Order No. 4 dated 20th December,
1915)—10 p.m. gun drill at Head-
quarters, will attend.

Remainder, nil.

DETAIL

3.—On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer until morning of 25th
inst.: Lieut. Preston.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Stewards.

RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONS.

"EWO" AND THE LADIES' PURSE.

Time: 1min. 33 2-5sec.
Record time: 1min. 29 2-5sec.

together at the dis'anc. post. and the Dahlin and Peter Pieman, who had been hugging the rails at the rear, came through to challenge the leaders. Nearing home the Chief

Sandiway.
Time, 2min 33 3-5secs.—Record.
Previous record time, 2min. 34 1-5secs.

Speckles	1	—	—
Ally	1	—	—
Coronet, Dahlia	1	—	—

(TELEPHONE 1741).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NEW SHAPES IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST IN

TIES. GLOVES. SOCKS. SHIRTS. ETC.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR

EVENING WEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " "	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.09 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
 Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
 Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"

"TAISHAN"

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Whahoo every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Whahoo for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANGLI**. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the —
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
King Hal	1	—	—	Daylight	—	1	—
Lorenzo	1	—	—	King Alec	—	—	2
Blackbird Dahlia	—	2	—	Pingwu Chief	—	—	2
Freddie	—	2	2	C37	1	1	1
China Coaster	—	2	—	Bluelight	—	—	1
Oregon	1	1	2	Porlight	—	—	1
King Jack	—	1	1	Ploughed-field	—	—	1
Matchless	—	—	1	Daylight	—	—	1
Standard Dahlia	—	—	1	Bluebird	—	—	1
Matchless Dahlia	—	1	—	Black Diamond Dahlia	—	—	1
Starboard Light	—	1	—	Blackwood	—	—	1
Giant Dahlia	—	1	—	Mascotte	—	—	1
The Nipper	1	1	—	Tracer	—	—	1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TIMBER, TIMBER MATERIALS, and SPARS to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st April next.

Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 9th March next.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.

H. M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [321]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (32), English and American Commercial experience, Time, Store and Bookkeeping, knowledge of Shipping, Lumber, etc., would accept Position in Colony. Best references.

Apply—Box "A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [324]



YAMATOYA SHIRT CO.
YOKOHAMA.

REPRESENTATIVE:

K. TAKAHASHI,

RESIDING AT HONGKONG HOTEL.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Our Shirts are Sold by
NAKAZAWA SHOTEN,
7, D'ARQUILL STREET,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [323]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON,
GENOA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE,"
Captain G. Rodgers having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Mar., 1916, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Import and Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. [322]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm. MEYERINK & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 16th March, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [281]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am Not Responsible for any Debts that may be incurred in my name unless the order is countersigned by me.

STEPHEN C. LEE,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [313]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to the First Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (lastly occupied by The Nippon Yusen Kaisha).

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [313]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN GIRL to assist daily with a small Child.

Apply to—Box 124,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [318]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.

CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 2 weights: 115 lbs, 135 lbs, and 145 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.
(d) Entries stating weight to be addressed to L. DRAXIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.
(e) No Competition if less than 18 entries.
(f) The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George Street, Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, T.O. MORROW (FRIDAY), the 24th February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [375]

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. ARDRE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st February to 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [287]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with a Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [314]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND of ACCOUNT of the year 1915 of THIRTY FIVE CENTS (35 CENTS) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2965, dated 8th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 81186 to 81199 inclusive and 19592/19599 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITTELEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [284]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7739/7758 dated 18th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [289]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, \$100 paid-up, numbered 32 3/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [303]

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for SALE in North China.—£1,000 a Year, £500 in Contracts. No opposition. Lowly Climate.

Address—Box 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [370]

INTIMATION

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916
SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 26TH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Tickets for the OFF-DAY, \$2. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [291]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [293]

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND
EDEN PHILLIPOTS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, at 9.30 P.M.
AND MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, at 9.30 P.M.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, February 26th, at 9 A.M.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. [280]

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

FOR

1916.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1916. [120]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 401 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

GERMAN KULTUR.

ALTHOUGH we are now all fairly well informed as to the meaning of German Kultur, there is still a good deal of confusion as to what the term implies. Happily the QUEEN OF GREECE, who, as sister of the KAISER, is an authority on the subject, has come to our assistance. In an interview recently granted to an American Press representative, her Majesty dealt at some length, and in an instructive fashion, with the term, and the world, which is always intent on something new, will no doubt welcome this endeavour to lighten its darkness. Kultur, according to her Majesty, is the "most perfect thing conceivable"—a thing which "the world will have to accept sooner or later, whether it wants to or not." This seems somehow to confirm the suspicion that German Kultur can be inculcated at the cannon's mouth without suffering any degradation in the process. Further, we are told that "it is the product of master minds working for the good of the whole." We should not have thought so, but as it would be impolite to contradict her Majesty we pass on to another phrase, which we are sure all will endorse and which seems to have some bearing on the subject. "Germany's methods in the prosecution of this war," said the Queen, "are such as were never before heard of," and, of course, the methods are the result of German-Kultur—the Kultur "which all peoples will have to accept." Many centuries ago a problem in ethics was raised which has not yet been solved. The problem was "Do the ends justify the means?" In other words, if the purpose I have in view is good, can I take any measures, however bad, to bring it about? The problem is really a very difficult one, because it is easy enough to conceive a number of examples which apparently go to prove it absolutely. Knocking a man down is ordinarily an action which would lead to a breach of the peace and an appearance in a Police Court, but if there was some external danger threatening the man, and

his life could only be saved by knocking him down, who would hesitate to take that step? This, however, is a very elementary example. A much more subtle one is to be found in the ethics of war. Murder is a crime; all are agreed upon this point. But when a soldier is called upon to fight for his country, and slays many of the enemy, no one would venture to suggest that he was a criminal. Rather, they would laud his bravery. The end he has in view, the preservation of the independence of his country, justifies him in committing what otherwise would be murder. It is true that there are some conscientious objectors who would apply to war the same principles as govern us in peace, and due respect must be paid to them, but the very fact that the world, while acknowledging that they have a perfect right to their opinion, declines to accept it, shows that it cannot be logically carried out. There is evidently therefore, much to be said on the side of those who affirm that the end does justify the means. Yet, at the same time we all have a deep-rooted feeling that a lie is a lie, whether it brings success or failure; that no amount of special pleading can turn a wrong action into a right action or justify it in any way. We, therefore, adhere to the view that whatever may be the virtues of German Kultur, those virtues cannot be used to justify the means taken to spread it. The Queen of Greece no doubt spoke quite innocently when she said that "Germany's methods in the prosecution of this war are such as were never before heard of," but the innocent remark is sometimes more pregnant with truth than the sagest suggestion. Germany's methods are admittedly such as were never before heard of, and if those methods are the result of German Kultur, as her Majesty suggests, then we must perforce regard German Kultur as something not to be accepted on any terms. If Kultur means, as the Queen says, "organization and a perfect adjustment of the details of life," then we must conclude that even these advantages can be bought too dearly if they result in a complete deadening of the moral sense; if they lead to the disregard of treaties, the wanton destruction of life, and a return to barbarism. After all, the value of a philosophy can only be measured by its effect on its followers. If it result in producing persons who fulfil all the qualities which we regard as most compatible with the social state, then we can accept the philosophy as sound. If, on the other hand, it merely serves to bring out all the worst qualities in human nature, we must reject it, however apparently successful it may seem, or however smoothly it may work on application. There is no doubt that German Kultur has met with a considerable measure of success, although it must be noted that Germany's successes have so far been chiefly in the subjugation of the smaller nations which lay in her path. With the greater Powers she has struggled in vain, and it may be suggested that it is only their unpreparedness for the struggle that has enabled her to hold them at bay. But even if Germany met with greater success, even if her armies enabled her to force a favourable peace, we should still reject German Kultur as the basis for a higher civilisation. Germany's victory would mean merely a further spreading of the barbarisation which has overtaken her country in the pursuit of Kultur, and it is better to pay the penalty now, once and for all, than to leave to future generations the struggle back to the light which their forefathers forsook.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Drummond and Holborow, who has been recommended for a Commission left Shanghai by the P. & O. Navar.

Commodore Maurice FitzMaurice, formerly Captain of H.M.S. *Triumph*, who joined the staff of Admiral Wemyss at Mudros after the sinking of that gallant ship, and now commands H.M.S. *Europa*, has been awarded a Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and George.

Some forty Germans, all of military age, left Shanghai on the 17th inst by the *China*, bound for San Francisco. Apparently they are trying to get back to Germany to replenish her much depleted ranks. It will be interesting—says the *N.-U. Daily News*—to see how far they get.

The Commander-in-Chief and staff of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet returned from Olongapo to Manila on February 3rd. The 1916 *Manila Carnival* was opened by the Queen leaving the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* in her royal barge. The Queen was received on board by the Commander-in-Chief with all honour befitting the ruler of the Carnival.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BENEFIT OF THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Commenting upon "A Councillor's" sensible letter of yesterday, allow me a small space in your valuable paper to explain the cause that originated the awful exorbitant prices of kerosene and other marketable articles in this Colony.

The freight Steamer Companies are the principal cause of the rise in prices of the articles above mentioned; this is an undeniable fact. Taking advantage of the present situation, they have increased their freight tariff, hence the price of the goods has also increased; they are reaping the benefit of the war. If such is the case, "Councillor" was quite right in appealing on behalf of the poorly paid employee.

One need not mention the names of these freight Steamer Companies, they are well known by everybody. Will they share some of these benefits with their staffs? That's the point to be attended to.—Yours, etc.

A SHIPPER.

[Our correspondent deals with two separate and distinct issues in his letter. Freight rates, of course, have been determined all over the world by the laws of supply and demand, and no satisfactory plan has been devised for preventing this. It may, however, be pointed out that British shipping, as distinct from neutral shipping, will have to pay an excess profits tax to the Government. The disposal of the balance can have no effect on the present high cost of living, nor can it be said to concern the general public.—Ed.]

NEW CHURCH IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

A new Church has been built at Castle Peak in the New Territory, and is to be opened on Sunday next. The opening service will be conducted by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 12 noon, and return at about 3 p.m. Friends intending to go with the party will oblige by informing Rev. J. K. Macdonachie in advance.

This church has been built by the Hongkong and New Territories Evangelistic Society, and is the third building erected by them within the last few years. People in other parts of the Territory are anxious to have churches built at an early date.

The present building is of two stories, the upper floor being occupied by the teacher, while the ground floor is used for church and school purposes. It measures 32 feet, by 13 feet, with a small room 10 feet by 13 feet at the rear. The cost of the building was \$1,000, half of which sum was generously contributed by a local gentleman interested in the work. Mr. A. P. Samy kindly gave his services as architect.

HONGKONG'S NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

GENERAL.

MR. J. H. KEMP'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Kemp as Attorney-General of Hongkong was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary of State. The appointment takes effect from November 3rd, 1915.

Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp, who thus succeeds Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, now Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, is a B.A. of Cape University, and a barrister-at-law. He was appointed a Cadet on November 17th, 1898, and arrival in the Colony in the following month, being attached to the Colonial Secretary's office. During 1899 he studied Chinese at Canton, and was also stationed in the New Territories in connection with Land Office work. On May 26th, 1900, he was appointed Registrar at the Land Court, and on November 28th Acting Second Police Magistrate. In 1907 he served as Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court and Acting Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. Mr. Kemp then became successively Acting First Police Magistrate and Head of the Sanitary Department, and on October 30th, 1909, he was appointed Registrar at the Supreme Court. This position he occupied up to the end of 1910, for on January 1st, 1911, he became Crown Solicitor. From March to November, 1913, he was Acting Puisne Judge during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Gompertz. In March, 1914, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, the then Attorney-General of Hongkong, was transferred to the Straits Settlements, whereupon Mr. Kemp acting as Attorney-General.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is to be held to-day.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move:—"That in the opinion of this Council it is most desirable that the interned alien enemies should be removed from this Colony at the earliest practicable moment."

The orders of the day are as follows:—The first reading of a bill intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the use of false passports, and to confer on the Governor-in-Council power to order the internment of certain suspected persons." Committee on the bill intituled, "an Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911."

THE WAR.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY IN WEST.

ONE ZEPPELIN AND SEVERAL AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

TURKS LOSE 40,000 MEN.

ALLIED SUBMARINE IN BOSPHORUS.

SINKS ENEMY MUNITION TRANSPORTS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY GAS ATTACKS.

ATTEMPT TO DEBOUCH PREVENTED.

PARIS, February 22nd.

A communiqué says:—The Germans violently bombarded trenches north-west of Givenchy. We replied energetically.

After an intense bombardment and many gas attacks, on a seven kilometre front in the Lihons sector, the enemy made attempts to emerge from their trenches but were driven back by curtains of fire.

GERMANS ATTACK IN FORCE.

FRENCH SECOND LINE REACHED.

PARIS, February 22nd.

To-day's communiqué reports that in Artois, at dusk, the Germans attacked in force at Bois de Givenchy and succeeded in penetrating our first trench, which was completely wrecked, along a front of 800 yards, and at several points reached the second line, from which they were driven by a counter-attack, except for a few parts.

The enemy's strength was seven battalions. They suffered heavy losses from the artillery curtains of fire and infantry and machine-gun fire.

The Germans exploded a mine at Roelincourt. We occupied the crater.

There has been further artillery activity around Verdun. Infantry attacked eastward of Brabant-sur-Meuse, gained a footing in our advanced trench and reached our second trench, but were driven out, the French taking numbers of prisoners.

Two German attacks at Seppois were repulsed.

VIOLENT ATTACKS IN VERDUN SECTOR.

COSTLY ENEMY SUCCESS.

PARIS, February 23rd.

The evening communiqué says:—Enemy trenches east of Boesinghe, in Belgium, were bombarded. A heavy snowfall prevented offensive activity in Artois.

We destructively shelled enemy works in the west of Ravarin, in Champagne.

The enemy, north of Verdun, after a violent bombardment of both banks of the Meuse, launched a series of violent attacks between Brabant and Herbebois. All were repulsed, except those at Haumont Wood and the salient north of Beaumont, which the enemy, at the cost of heavy losses, succeeded in occupying.

Our curtain of fire north-west of Fromez prevented an attack which was in preparation from debouching.

There was great artillery activity at Bannes-Apt and west of Altkirch.

GERMANY'S LOST MANHOOD.

CASUALTY-LISTS INCOMPLETE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The British correspondent with the French forces gives authoritative figures showing that the German casualty lists are most unreliable, and are constantly under-estimating the losses. It frequently happens that the total casualties announced for a Regiment is considerably less than the number of prisoners alone.

GERMANS USE GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports.—On Monday night the enemy sprang a mine east of Givenchy. We suffered no casualties.

The enemy also shelled Poperinghe. At dawn we sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and occupied the nearer lip of the crater.

To-day our artillery bombarded enemy trenches in the vicinity of Maricourt, Oulliers and the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy shelled our positions south-west of Ypres, using many lacrymatory shells.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S HEROISM.

Our trenches between the Pilkem road and the Ypres Canal were also bombarded.

One of our aeroplanes was struck by an anti-aircraft shell. The pilot's leg was practically severed. He managed, however, to land his machine safely at an aerodrome without injury to the observer.

GREAT FRENCH AIR SUCCESSES.

A ZEPPELIN AND SEVERAL AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, February 22nd.

A communiqué says:—We wrecked several observation posts in Argonne.

The day was marked with great aerial activity. A Fokker was brought down near Altkirch, an Albatross was brought down at Epinal and another near Bures. Seven French machines fought four German machines in the region of Vigneulles. Two of the latter were forced to land and the remainder fled.

German machines bombarded Fismes, Bar le Duc and Revigny, where fifteen German machines were forced to fight a French air squadron. One German machine was brought down and a second was pursued and seen to dive suddenly into its own lines.

Seventeen French machines dropped twenty-six heavy bombs on the Habsheim aerodrome and a goods station. Twenty-eight French machines bombed munitions works at Pagny sur Moselle. All the French machines returned safely.

DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN.

A Zeppelin was brought down at Brabant le Roi by motor guns. It was struck by an incendiary bomb and collapsed in flames.

A telegram from Bar-le-Duc says that Zeppelin L 77 was struggling in the wind, with lights out, at a height of 8,000 feet, when the French guns fired incendiary shells, one penetrating the side of the Zeppelin and going through. The flames spread throughout the whole of the airship, which slowly descended. The flames lit up the sky. On touching the ground all her bombs exploded. Frenchmen who rushed to the spot found amid the tangled wreckage 30 naked corpses. A second Zeppelin saw the disaster and turned tail.

The Zeppelin caused only slight material damage at Lunerville. Aeroplanes chased an airship over Metz.

PARIS, February 23rd.

The French Press is jubilant over the aerial victory.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY IN THE CAUCASUS.

LARGE TURKISH FORCES DEFEATED.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

A communiqué says:—There has been considerable activity in the Caucasus, where the Turks have been driven beyond the Boyukdere river.

The pursuit of the Erzerum stragglers continues. Several hundred more have been captured. The Cossacks routed a Turkish infantry and artillery column, and captured three field batteries and much material.

As the result of a brilliant charge in the Khny's region large Turkish forces were dispersed, many were killed, and a number were taken prisoners.

TURKS LOSE ARMY CORPS IN ARMENIA.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Turkish losses at Erzerum were about 40,000.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

ROME, February 23rd.

A communiqué says that the Italians successfully concluded the action initiated on the 9th inst. by capturing the mountainous Colle zone in the Ougana district. Alpini, advancing over snowfields and through fog, reached the summit of the Colle and the adjacent heights, drove out the Austrians, and repulsed counter-attacks. Subsequently the Italians extended the area of occupation in the direction of Monte Cola Saddle.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED SUBMARINE IN THE BOSPHORUS.

MUNITION TRANSPORTS SUNK.

ATHENS, February 22nd.

Reports from various sources show that an Allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles and reached the Bosphorus on the 15th inst. The submarine torpedoed six munition-laden transports. There was the usual panic at Constantinople.

TURKISH SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

Thirteen Turkish sailing ships have been sunk in the Black Sea.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE WAR WORK FOR THE RUSSIANS.

PARIS, February 23rd.

The new Japanese Ambassador, M. Matsui, interviewed on his arrival at Marseilles, said that all the Japanese factories were working for the Russians. They had not yet reached their maximum, but are already furnishing material of all sorts which the Japanese liked to think would help the Allies to gain success.

GERMANS TRYING TO SCARE AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, February 23rd.

Anonymous letters warn Americans booking passages on the liner *Espagne* not to embark in view of Germany's determination to attack armed merchantmen.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN BRITISH STEAMER.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 23rd.

The Lamport and Holt steamer *Pennycuik* arrived at Maranhao seriously damaged by explosions in the bunkers. Three men were killed. The explosion is said to be due to an infernal machine.

TSAR'S SURPRISE VISIT TO DUMA.

PETROGRAD, February 22nd.

The Tsar paid a surprise visit to the Duma on its re-assembling. His Majesty was warmly ovated, members repeatedly singing the National Anthem. Enthusiasm prevailed throughout His Majesty's stay. The Tsar was again ovated on leaving.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMRADES IN ARMS.

OTTAWA, February 22nd.

The Duke of Connaught gave a banquet in honour of the Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes said that in spite of disappointments and disillusion he was never in doubt as to the ultimate result of the war. We are here, he said, to support the British Government. He predicted the closest union of the Empire as a result of the war.

The Duke of Connaught, in a speech, said one important result of the war was that those who only knew each other by sentiment were now thrown together as comrades in arms. This was bound to cement more closely the different parts of the Empire.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, February 22nd.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne announced that the Government proposed to put the whole business in connection with the blockade in charge of a single Cabinet Minister, who would be entrusted with the co-ordination of matters in regard to the blockade.

It is stated that the Government thinks that for the purpose of the enforcement of the blockade of Germany it is desirable to leave a single Minister to co-ordinate the powers held by the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and other Departments.

Lord Robert Cecil is mentioned as the likely person for the post.

It is expected that a statement will be made on the matter in the House of Lords to-day.

HISTORIC CANADIAN CHURCH BURNED.

QUEBEC, February 22nd.

The historic Catholic Church at Beaufort has been burned. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. It is believed that the Church was fired by sympathisers of the Germans in the concentration camp at Beaufort. The priest of the Church had been warned.

GENERAL SARRAIL AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, February 22nd.

General Sarrail has arrived and has had an audience with the King.

SIR W. H. MACKINNON'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Lieut-General Sir W. H. Mackinnon's appointment does not affect Lord Derby, who remains Director General of Recruiting.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, February 22nd.

His Majesty the King's medical advisers are prepared to consent to a resumption of visits to the troops in training.

AVALANCHE IN AUSTRIAN TYROL.

LONDON, February 23rd.

A terrible avalanche in the Austrian Tyrol engulfed a crowded shelter hut, and 55 persons were killed, 49 injured, and 30 are missing.

CAPT. STANLEY WILSON, M.P. IMPRISONED IN AUSTRIA.

Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P., who is a prisoner of war in Austria, has written the following letter to Col. Duncombe, chairman of the Holderness Conservative Association:—

Here I am a prisoner of war, and with only one hope that the war will be over soon. I was taken off a Greek steamer by a submarine on December 6th. After two nights and a day on board I was brought here. I must not give any details. Col. Napier was also taken prisoner, and we are together. Fortunately I have in him a capital companion, who can speak German very well. I am afraid it will be a very long time before I see my constituents. The outlook for me is not very bright, but I intend to do my best to be cheerful. Up to the present we have been very well treated. We had some most exciting experiences in the submarine. The officers on board treated us as though we were their guests and not their prisoners. We have as companions two French officers, who were made prisoners the day before us, their submarine having run ashore.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 11th.

THE REVOLT.

Naturally the revolt in the South continues to occupy the minds of the authorities, and of the people, though the latter know very little indeed, except through the medium of the *Shuntien Shih Pao*, which publishes much truth, doubtless, but also much that is sensational and incorrect. The Government are, perhaps, to some extent, to blame for the popularity of this organ, as their suppression of other outspoken newspapers in the capital and a suppression of unfavourable news from the South tend to create a feeling of suspicion or distrust. It can well be imagined that it is not advisable to chronicle rebel successes but when these are reported in the *Shuntien Shih Pao*, denied then by the Government, and admitted several weeks later, it is no wonder that victories announced by the Peking authorities are received with a certain amount of scepticism. For instance, this week we had reports that Lu Chow had fallen into the hands of the rebels. These were promptly denied by the authorities, who claimed to have gained a victory there over the Yunnanese. Remembering the Government victory at Suifu and the denial of the rebel success there nearly a month ago, most people frankly declined to accept the official version. However, there seems now no doubt that the loyalist troops did achieve a victory here and that they have followed it up with the recapture of Suifu.

The invasion of Hunan by the Yunnanese troops and the progress in Szechuan, where the people seem to be neutral, have doubtless added to the seriousness of the outlook, but, making allowance for the pessimism which is characteristic of most foreigners who reside in the capital, there seems no reason for believing that the situation is any worse than the authorities themselves believe it to be. They have preserved a calm demeanour, which may have misled many into thinking that the Government treated the situation lightly, but, after all, it cannot be denied that it was the correct attitude for the Government to adopt in the circumstances.

MONARCHICAL.

Very little is heard regarding the monarchical restoration these days. It is tolerably certain that this movement will not be consummated during the trouble in the South, and even when peace is restored much will depend on the attitude of Japan, which, in turn, will also be influenced by developments in Europe. It is reported that the Chief Censor addressed a memorial to the Cheng Shih Tang advising that the monarchy be cancelled. This may have been true, because we hear that he has since resigned.

KWANGTUNG CHIANGCHUN HONOURED. When it was announced that Lung Chi Kwang, the chiangchun of Kwangtung, had declined to accept the title of prince conferred upon him by the President-Emperor (which, by the way, seems to be the safest manner in which to designate the head of the State) it might have been inferred that he, like Li Yuan Hung, was not in sympathy with the new regime, but it is satisfactory to learn that His Excellency was only following Chinese style in modestly disclaiming his merits. I wonder when it will be proper to address the newly made princes and nobles according to their titles and ranks.

SPORT.

We have been provided with a fair number of ice hockey matches during the past week or so, and large numbers assemble at the Club Rink to witness this fast and exciting game. On Wednesday the quiet of the club rink was broken by the many American soldiers and marines who attended to watch the fortunes of their team against Peking Club, the "harracking" being enjoyed by the other onlookers. Unfortunately, a rough element was introduced into the play, and Mr. W. Park, of the Club team, had his thumb smashed. The game was a draw, four goals each. During this week-end we are to be visited by the Tientsin club, and matches will be played with the Peking Club, the Americans, Guard, and the International Club. These will probably be about the last matches of the season, as the ice cannot be expected to hold much longer.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

I understand that measles and scarlet fever are very prevalent at present, and foreigners have been advised to exercise care in attending fairs and other places where they would mix with crowds of Chinese.

KIANGNAN DOCK EXTENSION.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS FOR CHINA'S NAVY.

With extensive improvements, under way and in contemplation, at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, which is controlled by the Naval Board at Peking, and with several underwater craft being built in America, it is evident that the Peking Government has awakened to the fact that China is far behind the times in matters naval and that plans are in the making for extensive improvements in the naval branch of China's defence with an eye to possible needs after the warring nations in Europe are at peace.

Work will be at once started on the enlargement of the dock at the Kiangnan works which will be extended by 152 ft., giving it a total length of 580 ft. which, it is thought, will be sufficient to accommodate any ship that will be likely to require repairs at Shanghai. With the exception of the International dock, which is 532 ft. in length, the new Kiangnan dock will be the largest in Shanghai. Work on this important improvement, it is understood, will be pushed with all possible speed, and it is expected that the whole job will be completed within three months. This work will give employment to from 200 to 300 men. The work will be so planned that the present dock may be used while the work is going on, as a coffer dam will be built across the end of the existing dock separating it from the extended portion which is to be excavated.

Work is nearing completion on the new large machine shops addition, which will double the capacity of the former shop. This was started in December, and the building is now awaiting the arrival of the travelling crane girders and other steel material ordered from America. The combined machine shop building—the old and the new—will be 200 ft. long by 70 ft. in width, or 14,000 sq. ft. of floor area. In addition to this, the blacksmith shop and forge building will be increased by 7,200 sq. ft. floor area, and the works are now manufacturing a new steam hammer for this department. It will be a 15-ton hammer and will probably be larger than any in local shipyards.

When the work of enlarging the dock is completed, and the machinery is installed in the new machine shop, the capacity of the yard will have been doubled. But further improvements even than this are contemplated for the future, as it is planned further to extend the capacity of the works and to install additional equipment in the shipbuilding yards. Another dry dock is also a probability, and it is reported that these works will be undertaken shortly after the extensions now under way are completed.

Those who are in position to know more or less of the plans for the future of China's navy are of opinion that the naval authorities at Peking, in approving such extensive additions to the Shanghai yard, are considering the improvements here as part of a general and well-prepared plan to develop the navy, in order that China may be prepared for any eventuality. In some circles it is considered well within the range of possibilities that China will employ naval experts from Europe, and that the system instituted by Admiral Lang, who left China in 1894, may be resuscitated.—N.C. Daily News.

IDENTITY OF GERMAN RAIDER.

A *Pioneer* cable dated London, February 4th, says:—The Hon. F. S. James, C.M.G., who was a passenger by the *Appam*, claims to know the survey ship *Mosue* from stem to stern and ridicules the statement that she captured the *Appam*; the raider was commanded by the same officer and had the same crew with the *Mosue*, but the raider was much larger. According to earlier captives transferred to the *Appam*, the raider was a new 5,000 tonner built for the fruit trade; the passengers were told that a boatload of bombs had been distributed about the *Appam* and they would be fired electrically in case of revolt; apparently they accepted the threat at its face value; moreover, German prisoners aboard were released and armed and formed a guard. Sir E. Merewether states that the raider when first sighted hove to flying a distress signal. The *Appam* bore down and stopped in order to effect a rescue; the ensign at the stern was taken for a Union Jack, but proved to be the German naval ensign so weighted that it should droop.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

In an appeal for further efforts addressed by the Committee of the Patriotic Branch of the Patriotic League of the British Overseas it is stated that "it is proposed to request the Central Committee in London to suggest to the proper authorities that the word 'Peking' be associated with the naming of one of the airplanes purchased out of Peking contributions." If this is agreed to, it will afford much satisfaction to British residents in the Chinese capital.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The first year of enlistment, having been completed, the Peking British Volunteers were inspected yesterday by the commanding officer, Major Nathan, and re-enlisted for another year of service. The Major expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the men.

PERSONAL.

Much interest has been manifested in the appointment of M. Krupenski, the Russian Minister, as Ambassador to Tokyo. M. Krupenski's departure will be regretted as he is generally liked and his qualities are appreciated. He has been in Peking quite a long time having passed through the siege of the Legations in 1900.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

WORK	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NANKIN	24th Feb.	3 P.M.	See Special Advertisement
Usual Ports of Call	Capt. A. Colyer		
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NANKIN	24th Feb.	3 P.M.	Freight and Passage
Usual Ports of Call	Capt. G. Manley		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 27th Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUKIANG"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.
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"HAICHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Feb., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

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EASTWARD

WESTWARD

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMERALD	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from	MARSEILLES	at
	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	LES	LOWEY
1916		about	about		
NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26	April 2
NANKIN	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	MONGOLIA	April 9	April 16
NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23	April 28
MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	KHIVA	May 8	May 10
NAGOYA	Apr. 17	Apr. 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 27
NANKIN	May 1	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 1
NANKIN	May 16	May 19	KASHGAR	June 19	June 16
NOVARA	May 29	June 2	KASHGAR	July 3	July 10
MALTA	June 12	June 16	MEDINA	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 26	June 30	MONGOLIA	July 31	Aug. 7

Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

					LONDON
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"

					MARSEILLE	
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70	Return	
	"B"	"	"	£64	"	
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50	"	
	"B"	"	"	£46	"	

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INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SWATOW	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Mar. 4	May. 11
NELLORE	June 19	June 29	July 6	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
MONGARA	July 3	Jul. 13	Jul. 19	July 26	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £82 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 ReturnFARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £14 Single £24 Return, 2nd Saloon £10 Single £16 Return

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Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.
	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	15,000	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Oyoda	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGORANG	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SATURDAY, 4th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU Capt. Enbiki	8,000	SUNDAY, 27th Feb.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	MONDAY, 28th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terada	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Feb.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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To London 1st Single Yen 600	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 360
" " 2nd Single " 400	" " 2nd Single " 240
" " Return " 800	" " Return " 480
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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single Yen 230	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 240
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Steamer	From and Speed	Leave Hongkong
DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots	SATURDAY, 25th Feb.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUESDAY, 27th Feb.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	FRIDAY, 21st April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 3rd May

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ANYO MARU ... 18,100 — 16 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

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VIA SHANGHAI.

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OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... To SAIL ... On 25th Feb.

YOKOHAMA ... POLYNESIAN ... On 8th March.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and ATLANTIQUE ... On 5th Mar., at 5.30 P.M.

PORTS ... AMAZON ... On 18th March.

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In Connection with

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FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "CANADA MARU" ... Captain T. Suruga ... SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

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FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

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Steamer Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... Captain T. Konishi ... SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSEU MARU" ... Captain A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

Steamer Captain Leaving

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SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"		28th Feb.
"CHANGSHA"	9th April	17th April

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1916.

